

Boss Cox Slated For United States Senate

SUCCEEDS FORAKER SHOULD HERRICK BE ELECTED GOVERNOR

A Constitutional Twist Gives the Governor Power to Appoint a Senator.

FORMER SALOON KEEPER IS MAKING FIGHT OF HIS LIFE

Bought Introduction to the President's Daughter to Further His Political Ambitions.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

How He Evolved From Kid "Gang" to Saloon Keeper and Successful Politician.

Cincinnati, O., July 20.—George B. Cox will go to the senate, succeeding J. B. Foraker, if Myron T. Herrick is elected governor.

Owing to a twist in the constitutional amendment, to be voted upon this fall, the man who is elected governor will have the appointment of a United States senator to succeed Foraker. That is why Cox is making the fight of his life to elect Herrick.

There is no secret to this ambition of Cox. His friends point out that it would be the ideal rounding out of his career. It was this ambition that led him to avail himself of being introduced to Alice Roosevelt recently.

Without question George B. Cox of Cincinnati is the most powerful man in the Republican party of Ohio today. His domination of the convention which renominated Myron T. Herrick for governor was so complete that he even compelled the latter to choose another man than Morgan Wood to place his name before the convention.

Cox dictated the platform upon which the Republican party of Ohio is going before the voters this year.

The News, believing that the life history of a man politically so powerful as Cox has proven himself to be is of interest to the voters of Ohio, publishes the following authentic record:

George Barnes Cox was born in Cincinnati 52 years ago. Little has been handed down about his earlier career, but it is known that of schooling he was a small share. He enters the zone of remembrance as the boss of the "Fly Market Rangers," a gang of boys which infested the market house district, purloined fruit from the stands and made life generally burdensome for the truck farmers and hucksters.

In the early seventies Cox was employed by the L. Weighel Tobacco Co. and subsequently peddled for the Washington market. He mixed in politics and acquired some reputation as a hustler at the polls and a "scraper." It took rough work in those days to handle the polls properly.

He saved some money, and with it and the assistance of friends obtained possession of a saloon at Longworth and Central avenue. This was the heart of the Tenderloin district, and gambling, all-night saloons and disorderly houses surrounded it on every hand.

COX'S INITIATION.

His bartender was a man who had left Philadelphia in haste. Philadelphia had a highly perfected political "organization" at that time, and its members called upon Cox's bartender when they passed through Cincinnati. From them Cox learned that use could be made of the bums who slept on the chairs in his barroom. Under the election laws then, the "citizens" selected the primary officers at each voting place early in the morning. Cox aroused the "citizens" who were sleeping around his cannon stove. They selected the election officers for his precinct and the result was thus assured before the sun was up. This was Cox's initiation into practical politics, and that precinct was the nucleus of his state machine of today.

He kept the saloon for years, with one disastrous side excursion into running a barrel house next door. The place became headquarters for political and other less reputable characters. A number of men were killed, and it earned the sobriquet of "Dead Man's Corner."

When a spasm of reform struck the city and gambling was kept under cover, Cox's upstairs was the most flourishing of the protected games.

In the meantime he discovered that his "citizens" might organize more than one precinct until by and by the entire ward belonged to Cox. He had himself elected to council. In those days there was no salary attached to the office, but many franchise ordinances were passed. This council of which he was a member elected him a member of the decennial board of

equalization in 1880. In the party conventions he established the reputation of keeping his word. This meant that when his delegation was bought it stayed bought.

About 1884 Cox wanted an appointment in the internal revenue department which the collector, Clark B. Montgomery, was willing to give him. It was found that as a saloonkeeper he was ineligible. Subsequently he disposed of the saloon to Lewis Kraft, the gambling king of Cincinnati and his most intimate friend.

Cox was a candidate for county clerk in 1888 and was the only Republican defeated.

Cox then effected a combination with the Moerlein brewery faction, which dominated politics in Cincinnati until 1891. In the meantime Gov. Foraker had made him oil inspector for southern Ohio.

In 1891 Cox helped the gas company defeat a natural gas franchise offered in council by his friend and benefactor, George Moerlein.

He broke with Moerlein and defeated him in the convention through Foraker's aid in giving him control of the administrative board of the city.

The new Cox machine was founded upon "spoils." Those who could go to conventions were appointed to jobs. Cox controlled the conventions almost from the start. He established bipartisanship. The administrative board consisted of two Democrats and two Republicans appointed by a mayor, who were controlled by Cox. The result was four men controlled by Cox and the whipsawing of the Democratic organization. Democrats were appointed to office with the understanding that they support Cox without regard to party.

COX GREW IN WEALTH.

In the meantime Cox grew in wealth. He bought real estate and dabbled in the stock market. He made the acquaintance of men who wanted privileges and could give him tips.

He moved first to a flat over a saloon; later into a flat building belonging to himself.

After his rule became secure Cox thrived for social triumphs. He built a handsome stone mansion in aristocratic Clifton and sat down to await calls of his high-toned neighbors. They did not come. He formed an exclusive set, consisting of his political associates and those who dealt with the city through public service corporations or contractors.

Cox double-crossed the first reform movement under his regime by an arrangement with Collector of Customs Joe Dowling which led to the placing of a Democratic ticket in the field. Dowling was the leader of the Dayton, Ohio, Democrats. His private secretary was retained in the office under Republican rule and has just been appointed collector of customs at Cincinnati, having recently declared himself a Republican.

MACHINE OVERTHROWN.

In 1897 Cox's machine was overthrown. One of his henchmen was found to have been looting the treasury for years. Cox went on his bond and stated under oath that he was worth \$400,000.

The next fall he issued a card withdrawing from politics. In his place Senator Hanna and President McKinley established a committee of twelve. This was to help carry the legislature and continue Hanna in the senate. Their candidates were notified that Cox would make all appointments of deputies in their offices. One man refused to agree, and Cox broke the slate of the committee, electing one of his personal friends.

He was out of power in the city, but retained his grip on the county until 1900, when he was returned to power by the election of a Republican city ticket.

Up to this time Cox had no business save politics, from the time he left the saloon, except for a time when he was a member of a furniture factory firm. Many saloonkeepers were notified that they must buy new fixtures from this firm or the midnight closing law would be enforced. Those who refused learned that the order was in earnest and that the police understood it.

Recently Cox became a bank president through his connection with the Miami & Erie canal grab. Cox was given stock in that for his influence with state officials.

The Cleveland interests in the canal were also interested in the C. D. & T. Traction Co. and the Cincinnati Trust Co. They unloaded in such a way that Cox was obliged to get control of the bank. He then had himself made its president. He was also made president of the C. D. & T. Co.

COX'S BANK CARRIES CITY FUNDS.

Up to Cox's taking over the bank, the city deposits had never been placed in other than a national bank. His bank now carries \$800,000 of the public funds of Cincinnati at 2 per cent interest.

In 1900 Cox was a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia.

He was elected a member of the national committee from Ohio, but resigned shortly afterward and was succeeded by Gov. Herrick.

In 1904 Cox was delegate-at-large from the state of Ohio to the Republican national convention at Chicago and was made chairman of the Ohio delegation.

His latest triumphs have been the subjugation of his old-time political

TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN BELONG TO THIS MOTHER

San Francisco, Cal., July 20.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Mello, of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Mello says: "John, we have another," he replies, "All right, Maria."

Mrs. Mello was born in the Azores forty-six years ago. She began married life at the age of fifteen, and has had twenty-five children. She has been wedded twice. Her first husband was the father of ten infants, and to John Mello belongs the responsibility for fifteen.

Mrs. Mello is the youngest of twenty children by her own mother, and knows of several additional half-brothers. "I don't know just how many," says Mrs. Mello, "I think ten, but maybe more."

After her marriage Mrs. Mello came with her husband to California. And before she was sixteen Manuel arrived to prove his grandfather that the family tradition was just as strong in the new land as in the old. Such was the beginning. The records of today show twenty-five children in thirty years, and seven pairs of twins among them, each time, until the last, a black-eyed boy and blue-eyed girl. The other day Rosa, Maria and Andrew were born, and thus broke the record.

enemy, William H. Taft, and his introduction into society through Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Cox has three offices in Cincinnati—one over a saloon on Walnut near Fifth, one in his bank, another in the Traction Building, where he is president of the C. D. & T. Traction Co. From 5 p. m. until late nearly every evening he can be found in Wietel's beer hall over the Rhine, and there the members of his gang see him. Men with franchises or other business propositions on hand must call at one of his offices.

Cox's wealth is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

He is the absolute political dictator of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, every public office being filled at his dictation.

HARVEY J. WHIPPLE

Killed at a Coal Mine in West Virginia.

Harvey J. Whipple was hit by a coal car and killed yesterday morning at the plant of the Marquette Coal Co., of New Cumberland, West Virginia, where he was employed for the last two years.

He is a son of Thomas J. Whipple who resides a few miles west of the city. The body will be brought to Canton on the 10:10 train this morning, and will be taken to his father's home. The deceased was 30 years old and is survived by his wife, father, mother and several brothers.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Holding Up the Contract For the New Akron Court House.

Akron, July 20.—An injunction restraining the court house commissioners from awarding the contract for the new building to Geo. W. Carmichael & Co., of this city, was secured this morning by George Crisp & Son, the other Akron contractors who bid on the work. In his petition for the restraining order no charges against any of the members of the commission are recited by Crisp, who secured the injunction on the statement that the bid of Carmichael & Co. was \$228,306.03, while that of Crisp, the petitioner, is, he says, only \$217,337.20, a difference of \$10,968.83.

TAX LEVIES

For the Various Townships and Cities as Shown by Records.

The tax levies for the various townships and corporations of Stark county, as shown by the records at the auditor's office reads as follows: Bethlehem township, 16.7 mills; Canton township, 15.2; Jackson, 16.8; Lawrence, 14; Marlboro, 17.2; Nimishillen, 14.4; Osnaburg, 14.8; Paris, 14.6; Perry, 15.6; Pike, 17.3; Plain 14.2; Sandy, 14.8; Sugar Creek, 20.8; Tuscarawas, 17.3; Washington, 13.3; Lexington, 15.4; Lake, 16.

The various corporations the total levies are Canton, 39; Alliance, Lexington side, 32.2; Washington side, 31.3; Louisville, 16.3; Massillon, 30.3; Minerva, 25.7; Lima, 16.3; Navarre, 30.

Captain Winder Hurt.

Marysville, O., July 20.—Captain Winder, the crack shot, jumped from a fast train here today and was badly hurt.

Fire Caused Panic.

Delaware, O., July 20.—Fire today caused a panic in the Girls' State Industrial Home.

BALFOUR SUFFERED HIS FIRST DEFEAT

WHEN VOTE WAS FORCED ON IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Indescribable Scenes of Confusion in British House of Commons. Premier Will Explain.

London, July 21.—The first defeat of the Balfour government resulted last night, when a vote was forced on the bill providing for the reduction of the vote on the Irish land question. After the vote had been recorded it was seen that the government had lost the motion prevailing, 199 to 196, this, too, despite the fact that Premier Balfour and other conservative leaders had openly lobbied for votes against the measure.

Indescribable scenes of confusion followed. Sir Campbell-Bannerman tried to address the house, but was bowled down. Premier Balfour then stated that he had no desire to state at the present time what action the government would take. Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, took the floor and demanded that the premier make a statement at the present time. He declared that never in the history of the house of commons had a premier failed to hold up his party when it had been defeated, and declared that if Mr. Balfour did not act at once he would advocate a vote of lack of confidence in the government.

Mr. Balfour took the floor, and in an off-hand way stated that he saw no reason why he should say anything at present. His nonchalant air exasperated the members of the house, and a lively fifteen minutes followed, which was only terminated when the premier stated he would make a statement on Monday, in which he would define the position of the conservatives.

CHINESE GETTING EVEN

Washington, July 20.—The state department has received from United States Consul Gracie, at Shanghai, a copy of the pamphlet being spread broadcast throughout eastern China by the Shanghai guilds engineering the boycott of American goods. The pamphlet, in Chinese characters, covers a single page, the English translation, however, making five typewritten sheets of large size.

The document is a report of the meeting on May 16, of the Kuang Tung and Kueien guilds.

After dealing with the Chinese exclusion act, and the attitude of the American government and the Chinese minister in Washington, the cooperation of all Chinese merchants is requested in refusing to handle American goods. The talks of various speakers who addressed the meetings which consisted of 200 merchants, are reprinted, each submitting measures to those offered in the formal resolutions which were adopted.

Means of coining "wicked tradesmen" who would still persist in handling American wares, either openly or surreptitiously, after the boycott, were suggested in plenty. It was advised that other merchants refuse to make acquaintance with the "wicked" or permit their children to marry the children of such tradesmen.

All Chinamen are advised to assist in the dissemination of the pamphlets among literary classes, and by talks with uneducated Chinese, enlist them in the work. Chinese house servants are advised to ask for higher wages of American employers and longshoremen at the sea shore are told to demand higher wages when lathering American ships.

Investigation of American goods now used in China is ordered. Chinamen who had visited America are quoted as having told the meeting in Shanghai that the condition of Chinese in the United States was "dreadful."

WOMAN ENJOINED

From Prosecuting Her Divorce Suit in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 20.—Judge Parker of Lexington today enjoined the wife of John E. Madden, the turf magnate, from prosecuting her divorce suit in Cincinnati. Attorney William L. Dickson of this city, counsel for Mrs. Madden, said today that he was informed the injunction is only a temporary one. Dickson says that the only one to follow will be an attempt to tie up Mrs. Madden until the motion can be heard on its merits next autumn.

BARON KOMURA

Arrives in America Bearing Japan's Peace Terms.

Seattle, Wash., July 20.—Baron Komura, bearing Japan's peace terms, who arrived in Seattle today on the Great Northern steamship Minnesota, en route to Portsmouth, where he and M. Witte, Russia's famous statesman and chief plenipotentiary, will undertake to arrange terms of peace, left for New York in the private car of James J. Hill, president Great Northern, tonight.

Columbus, O., July 20.—The Republican state headquarters are to be opened next week.

GREAT TEAMSTERS STRIKE OFFICIALLY DECLARED OFF

THE JAPANESE FLEET IS SEEN NEAR VLADIVOSTOK

St. Petersburg, July 21.—A telegram was received from Vladivostok last night stating that the Japanese fleet has been observed off the port.

WIFE'S KIN AMONG OIL KING'S VICTIMS

Canfield Tells How He Lost His Patent Iron Tank Car Line to John D. Rockefeller.

Youngstown, O., July 20.—The story of how Rockefeller got the iron tank car valve patent, held inviolate in an old man's memory out of consideration for his cousin, the wife of John D. Rockefeller, was revealed last night by William Canfield, of Youngstown.

Canfield, back in the sixties, belonged to the firm of Canfield, Howard & Co., and shipped oil from the Pennsylvania fields. His firm invented and patented iron tank cars with valves that made shipment easy and quick. All other companies, including Rockefeller's, used the old wooden cars. Rockefeller then was worth only \$50,000.

Canfield says Rockefeller tried several ways to gain possession of the patented iron tank cars and their valves, but in vain. Then, Canfield asserts, he entered into a league with the Erie railroad and formed the basis of the present rebate system, with the result that the Rockefeller firm could sell oil in the east cheaper than the Canfield company could produce it. The Canfield firm became squeezed for money and had to borrow. Then Rockefeller bought the iron tank cars, which were mortgaged, and soon, Canfield says, monopolized the oil business, putting all other firms, including his own, out of business. Canfield and his partners are now poor men.

TWENTY-ONE LODGES

Did Not Save Lindsey From Charge of Fraud.

Alliance, O., July 20.—T. T. Lindsey, a member of 21 secret societies and lodges, was arrested Thursday evening by Lieut. Alexander on a warrant sworn out by Alfred Evali, charging him with fraud. Lindsey is an agent selling pictures of the emblems of the various secret societies, and he has been doing a big business in Alliance for the past several weeks. Evali claimed that Lindsey went to his home on East Oxford street and pretended to have orders from Evali himself, and in that manner sold one of the pictures to the latter's wife. Lindsey says that he first secured an order from Evali at the shop where the latter works. When he returned to the shop to deliver the picture, however, Evali decided that he did not want it. The picture was of the Maccabees emblem, and Evali was advised not to take the emblem, as he would not want to continue his membership in the lodge, anyway. Lindsey claims that when Evali refused to take the picture he had ordered he went at once to his home and sold it to Evali's wife. He says he did not defraud, but only delivered the picture he had sold.

INSURANCE

Investigation in New York Will Be Thorough.

Albany, N. Y., July 20.—Senator W. W. Armstrong of Rochester, who is to be chairman of a joint legislative committee which will investigate the condition of all insurance companies doing business in this state, tonight said to a Publishers' Press correspondent: "Just as soon as Speaker Nixon announced the four assemblymen who are to be the members from the lower house, I will immediately call a meeting of the joint committee for organization."

"The investigation will be thorough and very broad. We are looking into the situation from every aspect and will take every particle of evidence it is possible to obtain."

"We will go into this investigation without fear or favor, and hope to obtain such results as will enable us to recommend the necessary remedial legislation at the next regular session."

What the Boys Cost.

Stark county has 58 boys and girls in the Ohio institution for feeble minded youth. The county pays for their clothing and Auditor Oberlin has received a bill for the past six months it being \$981.

Dr. Koch's Third Trial.

Mankato, Minn., July 20.—At today's session of the third trial of Dr. Koch charged with the killing of Dr. Gebhard, at New Ulm, several witnesses were heard, but no new facts were developed.

REFERENDUM VOTE OVERWHELMINGLY FAVORED YIELDING

Question Was Settled by Vote of Department Store and Railway Express Drivers.

TODAY THERE WILL BE A GENERAL HUSTLE FOR WORK

Many Larger Houses Will Take Back Old Men as Fast as Possible.

RANK AND FILE ARE SATISFIED

Situation Had Reached a Point Where Their Families Were Actually Suffering.

Chicago, July 20.—At 11:15 tonight the teamsters' joint council, after hearing the returns from the unions which took a vote today on the question, officially declared the great strike off. The department store drivers and the railway express drivers' vote had been overwhelmingly in favor of this action and the fact that the lumber teamsters quit of their own accord yesterday satisfied the leaders that all was over.

Tomorrow will see a general hustle of the men, who have been out since April 7, for a position. Some of the larger wholesale houses, it is learned, will take the old experienced men back as rapidly as possible, but a large number will have to seek other lines of employment. Most of the rank and file of the strikers seen about headquarters late tonight expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting, saying it had come to a point where their families were actually suffering owing to the failure of the brotherhood to pay strike benefits and that they would have quit in a few days regardless of what the leaders said.

President C. P. Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on leaving the joint council, said:

"There's no use of dwelling on the subject. We are beaten. We were beaten by the police and by our own men. The only thing to do now is for the men to obtain employment and for the leaders to get to work at once and arrange for a reorganization of the locals, taking care that they are placed on a stronger basis than before. Everything will come out all right, and I want to say that no body of men ever put up a gamer fight than the striking teamsters of Chicago have."

IN EQUITY

Bill Is Filed Involving Certain Driveway Privileges.

A petition in equity was filed by William Crone against Mary Miller in common pleas court yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that he is owner of a lot in the Fourth ward, Massillon and of certain driveway privileges connected with it. The defendant owner of an adjoining lot threatens to obstruct the driveway and prevent this. Crone asks for a temporary restraining order from the court. Attorney Hemperly Howells represents the plaintiff.

TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

Through Attorney Earsman, John Keim and son of Louisville have filed a petition asking that the property of Frank X. and Rachel Mullen be sold to satisfy a mortgage for \$500 claimed to be due on an unpaid promissory note. The Mullens are the owners of three lots in Louisville.

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Hammond, Ind., July 20.—In sight of his two boys, whom he was accompanying for a day's outing, Henry Eggers, a patrolman, was caught by the Pennsylvania Flyer as it went through this city, and he was tossed into the air like a ball from a bat. Every bone in his body was broken. A freight crew found his dead body with his two little boys bending over him, crying piteously. Eggers had warned his children to keep away from the track, which they had to cross on their way to the lake. A strong wind was blowing, and it whipped a straw hat off the policeman's head, which fell on the track as the train bore down toward them. Eggers tried to recover his hat, he was struck by the overhanger, lifted as high as the smokestack and thrown 150 feet by actual measurement before his body struck the ground. This is the nineteenth railway fatality in this county in four weeks.

President Installed.

Ada, O., July 20.—The Ohio Normal University today installed Dr. A. M. Smith of Madison as president.